

DEUTSCHLAND GETS READY TO SLIP TO SEA DURING NIGHT

Submarine Bringing Cargo Of Nickel and Rubber From America

A CLOSE WATCH

Many Warships on Lookout; Line of Nets Across English Channel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Baltimore, July 19.—The German submarine Deutschland is preparing to steal out, under cover of darkness, with a cargo of nickel and rubber. German shippers assert that the arrival of her sister-ship, the Bremen, is imminent.

Make Big Preparations

To Capture Deutschland (Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 19.—The Deutsche Ueberseesdienst states: According to reports from Baltimore, it is believed that the Deutschland will finish her loading today and be ready to leave within a few hours. Thereafter, it was reported that destroyers of the United States Navy will patrol Chesapeake Bay, in order to prevent a violation of the American waters by allied warships.

The British are reported to have stationed a big fleet of warships and trawlers in the English Channel, strung a line of nets across the water in order to catch the Deutschland.

U.S. Immigration Bill Is Off Till December

The Eastern News Agency (Japan) reports the following telegram: Tokio, July 19.—The members of the Democratic party in the U. S. Senate have decided to close the present session on August 10 and to place the bill for the Immigration Law in the beginning of the next session in December.

Guarding Gt. Britain From U. Boat Attacks

Adopt Measures To Make Raids Increasingly Dangerous For Submarines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 19.—Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Secretary to the Admiralty, assured the House, today, that measures were being taken to make submarine attacks on the shores of Great Britain increasingly dangerous for submarines.

CONSCIENCE PROVES BAR TO INDIA CIVIL SERVICE

Chamberlain Says Objectors To Force Can't Be Responsible For Keeping Order

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 18.—In the House of Commons, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Philip Snowden, Socialist member for Blackburn, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, stated that the regulation prohibiting conscientious objectors entering the examination for the Indian Civil Service was made under Section 97 of the Government of India Act of 1915. It was justified, because a person having moral objections to the use of force by the State under any circumstances, could not perform all the duties which may be required of members of the Indian Civil Service, who are responsible for the maintenance of order.

TENNANT RE-ELECTED

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 19.—Mr. H. J. Tennant has been re-elected, unopposed for Berwickshire.

Lung Chi-kwang Preparing To Show Fight; He Is Forced To Action by Subordinates

Chow Chun Submits to President's Order; Cabinet Discusses Disbanding Troops in the South

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, July 19.—There are indications that Lung Chi-kwang and the Republicans are getting ready to fight. Lung Chi-kwang is willing to surrender his office, but the attitude of his subordinates is causing concern. They are of opinion that a non-Cantonese should not be allowed to control the affairs of Kwangtung.

Chengtu, July 18.—At a meeting of officials, General Chow Chun announced his intention of obeying the President's orders to proceed to Peking and he will ask Liu Cheng to act until the arrival of Tsai Ao. It is reported that Chow Chun has telegraphed to Tsai Ao to come to Chengtu immediately.

Peking, July 20.—Tsai Ao has been granted a month's leave to recuperate his health and General Lo Pei-chin is appointed acting Tsuchun and Shengchang of Szechuen.

Lu Yung-ting has telegraphed to the Central Government tendering his resignation of the post of Tsuchun of Kwangtung, saying that his ability and experience are not sufficient to permit him to assume the important post at Canton. It is believed that his resignation is a mere formality. In any case the Government will not accept it. Lu Yung-ting is at present at Kweilin.

The papers report that a Cabinet meeting discussed the disbandment of the soldiers in the southern provinces and it was decided to take steps to start new industries, such as mining and the reclamation of waste lands for the disbanded soldiers, while officers will be found suitable positions in the government service.

The Minister of Finance raised the question of the financial situation, which was discussed. The view was expressed that there are only two courses open, the raising of a foreign loan and the cutting down of administrative expenses.

Liang Chi-chiao To President Li

The following is a translation of a telegram sent by Mr. Liang Chi-chiao to President Li Yuan-hung and the Cabinet:

"In President Li's telegram, there are several questions presented to me for mutual consultation, among

them those concerning the abolition of the Southern Military Council and the construction of the foundation of the Republic, etc. I have the honor to reply that everyone who reads this telegram will agree that it is everyone's duty to do what he can do for his country. Therefore I dare venture to make the following suggestion to you:

"In the present revolution of the South, there are about 100,000 troops engaged ready to fight at the front. Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi are noted for their poverty. All the military funds are mostly borrowed and Kwangtung has never come to touch with them. Should the Military Council now be abolished, it must be first planned that funds are in hand to place the troops where required or to send back to their homes.

"The health of the newly appointed Tsuchun of Szechuen, Tsai Ao, suddenly failed due to his activity in the military operations during the war between the Northern troops and the Yunnan soldiers. He shall be allowed to retire as soon as Chow Chun has retired from Chengtu, for he is young and has much time in which to serve China.

"Li Lieh-chun, Commander-in-Chief of the second troops of the South, is a man of great ability and of sincere patriotism. Formerly he was appointed military chief of a province. He shall be now again appointed to the similar position so as to enable him to carry out what he really desires to do for our country.

"Those who died this time on the battlefield, particularly Mr. Tong Jui, who planned for the peace of the two Kwangs, Tan Sheeh-chi, and Wong Kwang-lien, Chief of the Canton Police, shall be satisfactorily remembered so as to comfort their families as well as to encourage people in the future to dare to sacrifice themselves for the welfare of their country.

(Signed) "Liang Chi-chiao."

FORCING WAR ELECTION ON BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Raise Hostile Debate on Motion For New Register Giving Votes to War-Workers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 19.—Mr. Herbert Samuel, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, in the Commons, today, moved the formation of a select committee to consider the practicability and desirability of preparing a new register, including representation of those engaged in the war and war-work and conducting an election on this new register during the war.

The tremendous problem of compiling a new register of electors was emphasized by Mr. Samuel. He stated that the committee would have to consider whether a General Election was possible, excluding soldiers, or whether an arrangement was possible which would include them. The Ballot Act did not provide for voting during a bombardment.

He spoke in strong terms of the undesirability of an election at the present time, alluded to its effects abroad and said that he was convinced that the public do not desire one.

Sir Edward Carson opposed the motion. He believed that a General Election must occur in war-time. The select committee would be a farce and the proposal merely meant shelving the election.

The debate, in general, was unfavorable to Mr. Samuel's resolution and, finally, Mr. Asquith, with regret, withdrew the proposal, adding that the Government will consider the whole matter and submit proposals of its own.

DEATH OF BARON OKA

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press Tokio, July 20.—The death is announced of Baron Oka, late Minister of War.

Buelow Superseding Bethmann-Hollweg

Is Rumor in Switzerland; Said To Support Ruthless Submarine Warfare

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 19.—The Imperial German Chancellor has had a conference, lasting for five hours, with the party leaders of the Reichstag, with the exception of the Socialists, on the general position of the war.

It is rumored in Switzerland that Prince Buelow is about to supersede Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg. The former is believed to support ruthless submarine warfare.

SPAIN'S STRIKE ENDED

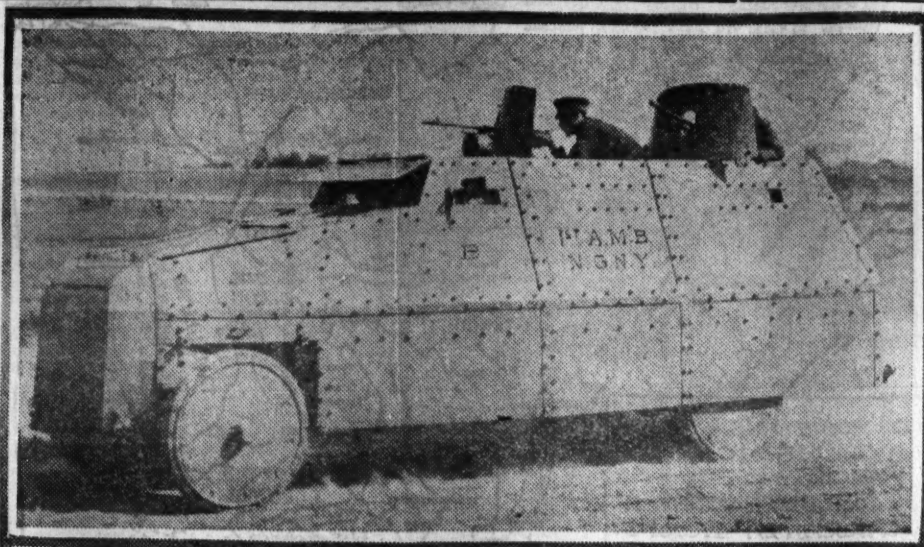
(Reuter's Agency War Service) Madrid, July 19.—The railway-men have been promised arbitration and are resuming work.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara July 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru July 21
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penna.... July 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. July 26
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru July 24
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. July 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. July 24
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan July 23
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin July 23
Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien Aug. 2
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Aug. 7
Per M.M. s.s. Athos.....Aug 16
Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due to arrive here on or about tomorrow, per N.Y.K. s.s. Komakura Maru.
The French mail of June 25 is due at Hongkong on July 27 and here on July 31. Left Colombo on July 14, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

New York Guardsmen May Take Armored Car to Border



N.Y. NATIONAL GUARD ARMORED AUTO.

This armored motor-car, part of the equipment of the New York National Guard, may be taken to the border with the nine regiments ordered out for duty in the Mexican crisis. The New York Guard has several of these armored cars, which have been used in maneuvers for the past year.

PROBECK FOUND GUILTY; GETS 3 MONTHS HARD

Sentence Passed By Swedish Consular Court Here In Passport Case

Proved guilty of having allowed his passport to be used by an Austrian in the latter's endeavor to get back from the Far East to his own country, James Probeck was yesterday sentenced to three months hard labor. The term will be served in the British Jail, but Probeck will be allowed certain remissions on account of the time he has been in custody awaiting trial.

The Austrian was Philip Ehrenfeld, who, together with Probeck, was arrested some time ago in Japan and charged with forgery. Probeck was acquitted because of insufficiency of evidence, but Ehrenfeld was sentenced to penal servitude for ten months, minus thirty days during which he had been in custody.

Reports of the case in Japan said that Ehrenfeld replaced Probeck's photograph with his own on the back of the passport. He then completed the forgery by printing the Swedish arms on the passport.

On his arrival at Kobe, he presented it to Mr. Summers, honorary Swedish Consul and had it viced by him. Then he presented it to the Chief of the Kobe Police.

As to Probeck, the court held that he gave assistance to Ehrenfeld, but not of a nature to constitute a crime in the eyes of the law.

According to Probeck's statement to Dr. J. E. Hultman, the Swedish Consul-General here, who conducted the trial, he was approached by an old friend of his, named Roxberg, another Swede, who requested him to do something to help in getting Ehrenfeld away. Roxberg, who had considerable influence over Probeck, induced the latter to let him have his passport.

Roxberg gave the papers to Ehrenfeld, who, thus armed, tried to make his way home via Siberia. Failing in this, he made another attempt by way of Japan, but there he was arrested. Meanwhile, the Consul got some information regarding the doings of Roxberg and Probeck. Roxberg got wind of this and sent Probeck to Japan, where he, too, was arrested.

On Probeck's return to Shanghai, after his acquittal in Japan, he was taken before the Swedish Consul and his sentence is the result. Roxberg has left Shanghai.

Dr. Hultman was satisfied that Probeck did not accept any money for the passport, but simply handed it over under the persuasion of a friend who prevailed upon him that he was doing something to help him.

Jellicoe And Beatty Decorated By Tsar

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 17.—The Tsar has conferred the Order of St. George on Admirals Sir John Jellicoe and Sir David Beatty.

Peace Is Impossible Before Spring, Belief Of Reverend Dr. Aked

Noted Preacher, With Ford Party, Says Recent Success Of Allies Negligible

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 19.—The Deutsche Ueberseesdienst reports: Reverend Dr. Aked, a native-born Englishman and a member of the Ford peace expedition, when returning from Europe, said that peace was not possible before the Spring. The Allies' recent success was negligible.

The talk of German exhaustion was absurd. Though there is an economy in bread, butter and meat, there is no starvation, merely inconvenience.

Judge Alfred Nippert, representative of the American Commission for the relief of East Prussia, when returning from Germany, said that he had an audience with the German Emperor, who remarked: "Such people as my people are not made for defeat, but are destined for victory. Every man, woman and child is doing his or her duty, both in the home or factory and in the trenches."

Judge Nippert added that he hoped to obtain the support of President Wilson to the plan to arrange for the return to their homes of the East Prussian refugees now in Russian territory.

U. S. GOVERNMENT WILL BACK LOANS FOR CHINA

State Department Endorses Proposals of Bankers Of New York

Washington, July 13.—The State Department of the United States yesterday took action endorsing the proposal of New York bankers to subscribe to Chinese loans. It is due to a request from Chinese bankers that the American financiers are going to take up the Chinese loans.

It is stated that here the change in the attitude of the American Government toward finance in China has no connection with the new convention between Japan and Russia. It is intimated by the Press, however, that Americans are afraid that American financial and commercial interests in China are threatened by the new agreement. This matter will be brought up in the United States Senate shortly.—Nichi-Nichi.

KITCHENER FUND

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 19.—The Kitcheners Fund totals \$35,000.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkong Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock.
1. March, "Black Rock"Losey
2. Overture, "Haydee"Auber
3. Waltz, "Minuit"Waldteufel
4. Selection, "Lucrezia Borgia"Donizetti
5. "Barcarolle"Tchaikoff
6. Selection, "Dorothy"Collier
A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

AT LAST! A MARCH IS WRITTEN FOR THE S.V.C.

H. F. Lawson is the Composer; Also, a Bagpipe March For Mikado by P. W. A. Scott

It is fortunate that the genius of a boy as known in the West does not flourish in Shanghai. Even as it is—or was up to a week or so ago—it was quite bad enough with all one's fair soprano and alto acquaintances trilling "They Wouldn't Believe Me" whilst they built up the mysteries which hold in place the problems designed to blot out man's view of the movies.

To come to the cause. The S.V.C. has got its own special and particular march. For years there have been long and anxious debates on the subject of an officially composed march or song for the defenders of the Settlement, but, strange though it seems, there was always a hitch.

Mr. H. F. Lawson has solved it all. He has gone right ahead, written a march and, by permission of Major T. E. Trueman, has dedicated it to the Corps. You can go into any music dealer's now and buy a copy—piano solo, organ score and band score—for a dollar and the net profit will be given to the S.V.C. shooting prize fund.

We have received a copy and declare that the tune whistles fine. More music! Have you ever heard the Japanese Emperor's bagpipe band? Well, perhaps he has not got one. Anyhow, he has got something towards it.

The West sends all its virtues and vices to the East, even a composer of pipe music, this latter being Mr. Percy W. A. Scott, of the Chinese Customs service, who gets located in all sorts of wild interior places and there thrills the natives with the tunes of his native hills and writes the music of kings for kings. A little while ago he wrote a bagpipe march for the King of the Belgians and received a most appreciative letter in return from that monarch.

This he has followed up with "The Emperor of Japan's March," a fine, stirring piece, with all that swing peculiar to the pipes. With the war influence on him, Mr. Scott has entitled a four-part reel: "Sandy Strafed the Germans."

Logan, the Inverness publisher, has taken a lot of Mr. Scott's music and will be publishing it shortly.

ALLIED TRADERS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 19.—The British steamer Evangelistria (? 2,212 tons), the Italian steamer Angelo (3,609 tons), the British steamer Wilton Hall (3,387 tons) and the French steamer Ville de Rouen (4,721 tons) have been sunk. The crews of the Angelo and the Wilton Hall have been landed at Algiers.

The Weather

Threats of thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 97.2 and the minimum 75.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 94.2 and 78.4.

BRITISH SPEEDILY RECAPTURE GROUND LOST AT DELVILLE

Mass Attack Establishes Germans in Wood And At Longueval

TEMPORARY GAIN

Three Assaults Against Waterlot Farm Are All Broken Up

GIVE NO RESPITE

Haig's Guns Are Thundering Along the Whole Of 70-Mile Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 18.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: The Germans are attacking our positions in the vicinity of Longueval and Delville Wood. Heavy fighting is in progress.

General Haig reported today: The Germans have succeeded in re-capturing a portion of Delville Wood and have also obtained a footing in the northern outskirts of Longueval. The enemy collected very large reinforcements for an attack against our new positions east of Bazentin.

After intense artillery fire, their first assault was delivered, in dense masses, at 5.30 yesterday evening. Fighting continued the whole night long and was particularly violent at Delville Wood.

After suffering very heavy losses, the enemy succeeded in re-capturing a portion of Delville Wood and also obtaining a footing in the northern outskirts of Longueval. The struggle in these areas is still violent.

Elsewhere, their attacks, including three separate assaults against Waterlot Farm, completely broke down under our fire. There was no event of importance on the rest of the front.

British Regain Lost Ground

Later.—Most of the ground lost at Longueval and Delville Wood has been regained. Heavy fighting is still in progress at both places.

South of Delville Wood, this afternoon, our fire dispersed a large body of German troops which were massing to attack Waterlot Farm from the direction of Guillemont.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters anticipates that the efforts of the British will not be confined to the Gommecourt-Somme front. He says: "Our guns are roaring along the whole remaining seventy miles and are giving the Boches no respite."

It is stated that the guns captured from the Germans run into three figures, exclusive of machine-guns.

Progress by French

Paris, July 19.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: The night was quiet on most of the front. There was heavy artillery fighting at Eleury.

We made progress by using grenades near Chapelle Sainte Fine.

The communique this evening reported: South of the Somme, a minor operation south of Estrees resulted in our capturing some trenches and prisoners. There was cannonading at Verdun, but no infantry action.

A correspondent, describing the capture of Ovillers, says that a brigade attacked on three sides. There was furious fighting at close quarters in the streets, which were full of shell-holes and the ruined houses, the cellar of each of which was a fortress. An entire German brigade was lost in the village, the streets of which were strewn with corpses, eight hundred being heaped up in the roadway between two forts which defended the approaches to Ovillers.

Give Ground to British But Drive French Back

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 17.—Western theater.—Between the sea and the Aene, the British increased the intensity of

their artillery activity at several places.

In the Somme sector, important artillery duels are going on. Isolated enemy attacks were frustrated by the German curtain-fire, or developed only incompletely.

The British progressed at Ovillers. South of Blaches, there were lively engagements. The number of prisoners made here increased to four officers and 366 men.

Since July 15, concentrated and larger French attacks have been going on until this morning. The enemy obtained no success and even lost ground at several places.

On the rest of the front, there were no incidents of importance. A French attack north of Culches, made in connection with blastings, was repulsed.

The Germans made a successful blasting on the Combres height. A German patrol, near Lanfroicourt, brought in prisoners.

In addition to the disabled enemy aeroplanes, mentioned in yesterday's report, two more enemy aeroplanes were disabled on July 15, one in an air-fight behind the enemy's line south of the Somme, the other by anti-aircraft gunfire near Dreslin-court, within the German line.

Headquarters, July 18.—At numerous places of the northern front, enemy patrols were repulsed before the German defenses. A German patrol, in a British trench east of Vermeles, captured an officer, four non-commissioned officers and eleven men.

On both sides of the Somme, there was artillery preparation during the day. In the evening, strong attacks against Pozieres and the position eastwards, against Blaches, La Maisonnette, Barleux and Soyecourt were everywhere repulsed, with heavy losses for the enemy.

In the Meuse sector, there were lively fire and smaller hand-grenade combats.

TOO MUCH RAIN HITS CROPS

Yangchow District Suffers; Electric Light Company Prospers

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Yangchow, July 18.—For about a month there has been excessive rainfall in this section, and crop prospects in consequence are poor. The rain has stopped, but it will be some time before agricultural operations can be properly carried on. It has been "several tons of years" since there was so much rain.

The electric light company has added new machinery, and seems to be prospering. A telephone service has been established here, but so far is not much patronized.

Politically the city is quiet. Business seems to be fair. The water in the canals is very high, and the launches cannot make the entire trip from Chinkiang to this place. They take the passenger boats for a few miles at both ends, but along the middle of the trip the passenger boats are towed by men. The steam launches wash the banks too much.

MUANZA OCCUPIED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

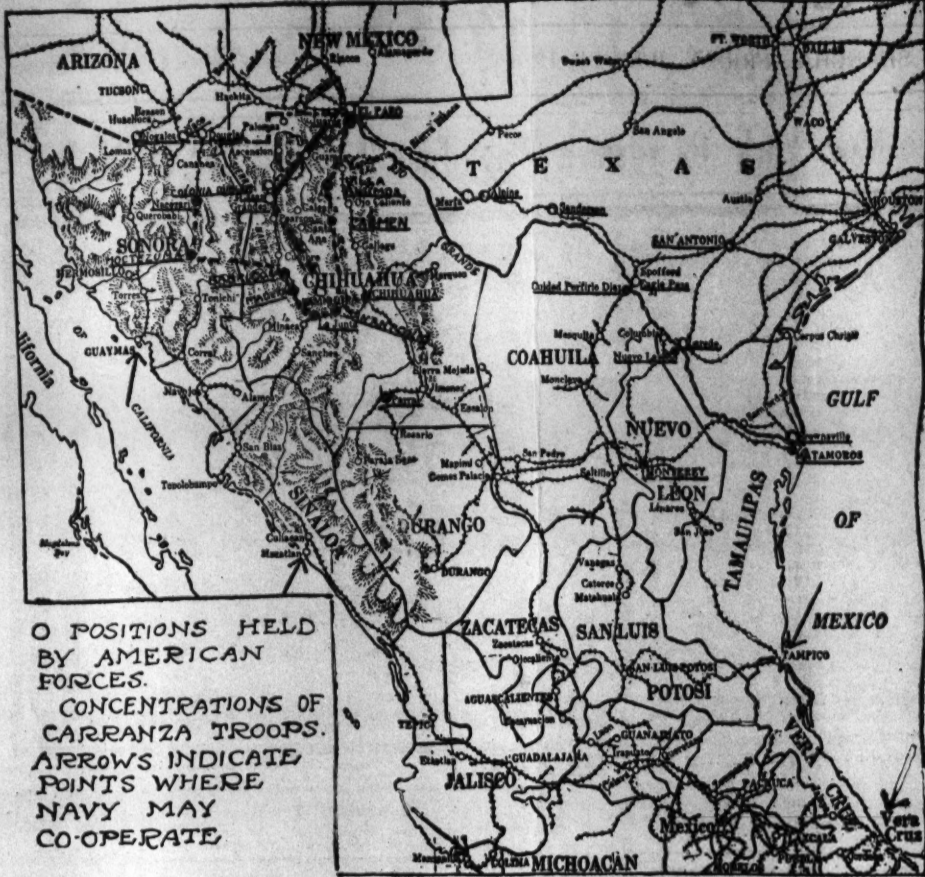
Petrograd, July 18.—Important strategic and tactical blows have been dealt the enemy by the Russians on the whole Russian western front. It would be premature to appraise the weight of the stroke in the Riga region westwards of Kemmern. On the lower Lipa, the Russians have brilliantly overcome the enemy's resistance and are developing their operations against Sokal and the approaches to Sarny and Kovel. The loss of the latter center would considerably complicate the operations of the Germans in throwing reserves from one sector to the other.

In the region of Kimpolung, our operations are noteworthy for the appearance of Russian cavalry two days march beyond the Carpathians, in the rear of von Pflanzner's army.

The Russians, driving the enemy across the lower Lipa, have occupied ten miles of strong defences along the north bank of the river from its junction with the Sty westwards. This is ominous for the army commanded by General von Ermol.

Only 200,000 Austrians Left

Line Held by American Troops in Mexico



POSITIONS HELD BY AMERICAN FORCES.
CONCENTRATIONS OF CARRANZA TROOPS.
ARROWS INDICATE POINTS WHERE NAVY MAY CO-OPERATE

On the map the positions occupied by American forces both in Mexico and on the border are indicated by circles; the positions held by the principal bodies of Carranza troops by black dots. The American line

from El Paso to Colonia Dublin, the main base and Casas Grandes, headquarters, and thence to Namiquipa, Pershing's advance base, is practically enveloped by the Mexican forces. The American position is indicated by a black line, that of the Mexicans by a dotted line. The United States Pacific fleet has been ordered into Mexican waters, and the arrows indicate the ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts from which the army in conjunction with the fleets might operate.

Russian Cavalry Are Behind Gen. von Pflanzner's Troops

Important Strategical and Tactical Blows Dealt; Ten Miles of Defences Occupied

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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Only 200,000 Austrians Left

Military experts estimate that there

are now only 200,000 Austrian troops on the Russian southern front.

As the result of rains, the river Dniester has risen eight feet, demolishing the bridges of the Austrians. We are approaching the mountain passes south-west of Kut, along both the rivers Bialy Chermosch and Charny Chermosch.

German aeroplanes dropped 13 bombs on Reval.

The army of the Caucasus has again advanced considerably south of Trebizond and westward of Balbur, everywhere dislodging the Turkish rear-guards. In the last few days, we have captured 85 Turkish officers and 1,200 askaris.

An official communique issued today reported: Our Cossacks, in their impetuous advance from Plastouny, captured 34 Turkish officers, 608 askaris and two machine-guns.

Shatter German Attack

Peking, July 17.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated July 15, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—On the night of July 14, the Germans, under cover of a heavy fire, approached our wire defences in the region of the village of

Lubanichy, on the River Servetch, left tributary of the Niemen, but they were driven back by our rifle and gun fire.

During the day, on July 14, the Germans opened a heavy artillery fire on our positions to the east of the borough of Gorodistch, north-east of Baranovitchi and, subsequently, assumed the offensive in the region of the village of Skrobowa, but they were repulsed, with heavy losses, by our fire. Thereupon, continuing their heavy bombardment, the enemy

assumed the offensive in dense columns a little to the north of the village of Skrobowa, but were again thrown back by our fire.

After a respite, the Germans undertook another attack in the region of the same village. Having repulsed the enemy by our rifle and machine-gun fire, our units carried out a counter-attack. They advanced and are consolidating the new position.

Frustrate All Attempts

Repeated partial attempts of the enemy to advance in the section south of the village of Skrobowa have also been frustrated by our fire.

On the front of the Riga positions, south-east of Riga, the Germans commenced an advance on our section near Franz, north-west of Pulkarn, but were thrown back by our rifle and artillery fire and hand-grenades.

Turkish front: The advance of our troops, west of the Erzerum meridian, is continuing successfully and a number of new Turkish positions have been taken. Our units are ten miles from the town of Baidur.

The dashing infantry units, composed of Kuban and Terek Cossacks, led by General Krutenj, have again advanced considerably. The battle in the region south-west of the town of Mush, in spite of the stubborn resistance of the Turks, is developing successfully for us.

Turks Worst

In the direction of Erzincan, our units, when attacking one of the heights south of Mamahatun, took as prisoners 18 Turkish officers and about 100 askaris, with one machine-gun. The Kuban Cossacks, while pursuing the Turks, surrounded part of the retreating 49th Turkish Infantry Regiment and, after a short engagement, captured the remainder of it, including the Commander of the regiment, with his aide-de-camp, 29 officers and 232 askaris, also one machine-gun, the office of the regiment and supplies of cartridges.

South-west of Mush, the Turks have been ejected from all their strongly fortified positions. A Turkish division, recently arrived at this front from Thrace, left behind its camp of tents and is hurriedly retreating, partly towards the valley of the Eastern Euphrates (Murad-Chaya) and partly in the direction of Diarbekir.

Retire Behind the Lipa

To Shorten Defense Line

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, July 17.—Eastern theater.—Army

group of von Hindenburg: West and south of Riga and on the Duna, increased enemy artillery fire initiated enemy enterprises. Near Kat-trienhof, strong enemy forces attacked and a lively combat is going on.

Army group of Prince Leopold: There were no incidents of importance.

Army group of von Linsingen: South-west of Lutsck, the German counter-attack stopped the enemy's attack. Then the German troops, in order to shorten the defensive line, were drawn back behind the Lipa, without being molested by the enemy. At other places, the Russians were flatly repulsed.

Army group of Count von Bothmer: The situation is unchanged.

July 18.—Army group of von Hindenburg: The Russians continued their strong attacks south and south-east of Riga, which broke down before the German positions, the Russians suffering bloody losses. At the places where the Russians entered the German trenches they were ejected by a counter-attack.

Army group of Prince Leopold: Nothing important occurred.

Army group of von Linsingen: The situation is generally unchanged. Russian attacks west and south-west of Lutsck were flatly repulsed.

Army group of Count von Bothmer: There were small engagements in the foreground only.

Austrians Check Russians

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.

Vienna, July 17.—Russian theater.

—Renewed Russian advances in the Bukhovina against our positions south and south-west of Moldava remained without success. The enemy suffered severe losses.

In the forest district north of the Prislop ridge, fighting between reconnoitering parties occurred on both sides. Russian advances near Zabie and Tartarov were repulsed.

Our sentries north-west of Burkanov frustrated an enemy attempt to advance against our trenches.

South-west of Lutsck, the Russians attacked with numerically superior forces. The front section near Szklun

was drawn back into the district east of Gorochov.

Covered in the western flank by a German counter-attack, the allied troops, fighting south of Lutsck, thereupon withdrew behind the lower Lipa, without being disturbed by the enemy. A Russian night attack, west of Torczyn, was repulsed.

Italian theater.—There were artillery engagements directed against our Borcola positions and the positions in the adjoining sector, as far as the Astach valley, in the Dolomites north of the Feldegrino valley and in the Marmolata district, on the Carinthian front in the Seebach and Laibler districts. An Italian infantry attack in the Seebach valley was repulsed.

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, July 19.—In the eastern part of the Black Sea, a submarine sank three large hostile transports and forced a fourth one to run ashore.

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A NON-POLITICAL CABINET

The Chamber To Be Dis-solved
And New General Elec-
tions To Be Held

London, June 23.—The Greek Government has accepted in their entirety the demands of the Entente Powers, contained in a note that was delivered by the representatives in Athens of Great Britain, France, and Russia, which under the Protocol of London assumed protection of the Kingdom of Greece.

"The three guaranteeing powers," says the note, "do not require Greece to abandon her neutrality. They give striking proof of this by advancing primarily a demand for demobilization. They have, however, certain complaints against the Greek Government, whose attitude is not one of loyal neutrality."

The note then recapitulates certain incidents which, it is said, have made the guaranteeing powers uneasy, the climax being the entry of a Bulgarian army into Greece and the occupation of Fort Rupel.

Four Demands Made

The full text given out here by the Government last night shows that the note contains four demands as follows:

"First—Real and complete demobilization of the Greek Army,

which must, with the least possible delay, be placed on a peace footing.

"Second—The immediate replacing of the present Greek Cabinet by a business Cabinet having no political color and offering all necessary guarantees for the application of benevolent neutrality toward the allied powers and sincere consultation of the national wishes.

"Third—The immediate dissolution of the Chamber followed by new elections after the period required by the Constitution and after general demobilization has restored the electoral body to normal conditions.

"Fourth—Replacement of certain police functionaries, whose attitude, inspired by foreign influence, has facilitated attempts against peaceful citizens, as well as insults against the allied legations and those under their jurisdiction."

Allied Fleet Maneuver

According to advices received in Paris yesterday from Salonica an allied fleet, under command of Vice-Admiral Moreau of the French Navy, had been ordered to cruise before Piræus, the Port of Athens. Preparations also had been made to land armed forces.

Although the urgency of the Greek problem has greatly diminished since last October, when Premier Venizelos was driven from power by King Constantine and his Court and the pro-German element in the army, the news of the complete capitulation to the Entente Powers has caused much relief and satisfaction in Great Britain.

When on the fall of M. Venizelos the Allies landed a force at Salonica the attitude of Greece was a burning question, and apprehension was felt in all the Allied countries, especially France, at the prospect of German military activity in the Near East. Latterly, however, with the Russian success in Asia Minor, less anxiety

was felt on this ground. Nevertheless, the recent Bulgarian occupation on the Greek frontier of Fort Rupel, and the renewal of German activities in Athens, proved that danger still existed. Thereupon the Allied powers began to apply further pressure in the shape of a partial blockade of Greek ports. The rumor was current that Greece had signed an agreement with Bulgaria for the peaceful evacuation of all the frontier forts.

The Skouloudis Ministry promised a partial demobilization, but, probably owing to the powerful influence of the King and his court, never carried it out. Finally the Entente Allies presented the demands which have just been accepted, and former Premier Zaimis has been called upon to form a Ministry of which he will be head of the foreign department.

M. Zaimis is a neutralist, with a leaning, it is said, toward the Entente Allies. The view is held here that his age and temperament make it doubtful whether he will be strong enough to counteract the pro-German influence, and it is expected that it will not be long before M. Venizelos is again in power.

WAR MEDICAL UNIT SAILS

Sixth German Expedition of American Physicians' Committee.

New York, June 18.—Six doctors and six nurses, composing the sixth medical relief expedition to be sent from the United States to the Central Powers under the auspices of the American Physicians' Expeditions Committee, sailed yesterday for Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Ryndam. The party was headed by Dr. Joseph R. Eastman of Indianapolis, Ind., Professor of Surgery in the University of Indiana.

The other physicians were Dr. H. Obermeyer, an instructor of surgery, Milwaukee; Dr. Hubert Dunn, Kentucky; Dr. Hermann Schumm, Sauk City, Wis.; Dr. Ralph Bettmann, Chicago, and Dr. C. Rueth, Milwaukee. The nurses were Anna Gruel and Lulu Jones, Chicago; Mary Bauman, Lully Kroeger, and Martha Werner, New York, and Anna Kroeger, Newark, N. J.

MOB GAYLY DRESSED GIRL

Munich Women In Mourning Vent Wrath on an Austrian

How the grief-maddened women of Munich recently vented their wrath upon a girl who appeared in the streets of the Bavarian capital in a rather striking costume, regardless of the fact that a large number of the women of that city were in mourning for relatives lost on the field of battle, is described as follows in an article in the Neueste Nachrichten reprinted by the London press.

"A young woman, who in the transparency of her attire resembled a maid rather than an ordinary female, attracted general attention in her passage through the street. Her dress, composed of a diaphanous material, was of bright yellow and bright green. Her feet were shod in shoes with immensely high heels; she wore a bombastic looking hat, with a no less conspicuous blue veil. "The parrot-like figure had scarcely shown itself in the well-frequented thoroughfare when from every street corner there flocked a mob of women and children, but including also a few men, which made a rush for it. Amid cries of 'Down with the shameless one!' the outraged citizens flew at the woman. In an instant she was thrown down, and before the police could arrive on the scene she was despoiled of her finery by some of the angry women, while others stood by and cheered their efforts, amid shouts of derision and much vituperation.

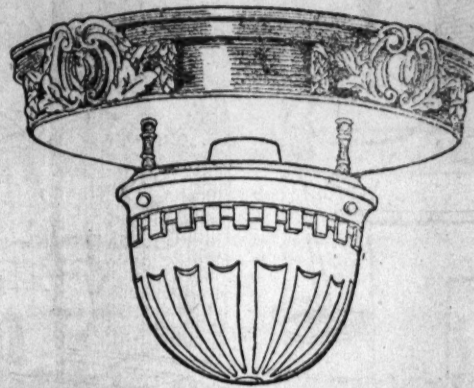
"Finally, not a stitch, save a very scanty under-garment, was left on the nymph's body, and it was in that condition that four policemen found her lying prostrate and weeping under the blows which had been rained on her by hefty female fists.

"The victim of popular indignation was then conveyed in a closed cab to the police station in the Marlenplatz, where it was discovered that she was an Austrian, and she was told that she had fully merited what had befallen her for wearing such shameful attire at a time when so many women wear the veil of mourning."

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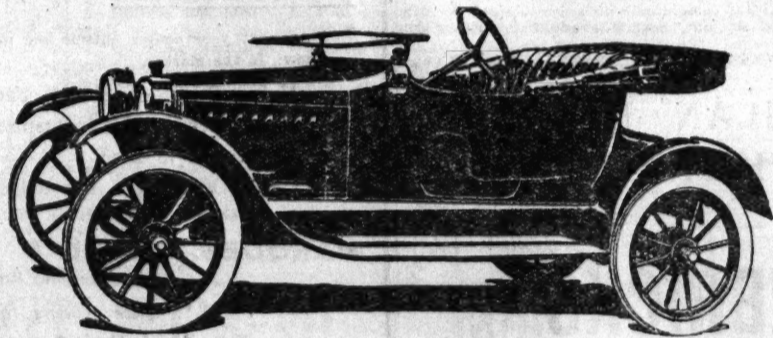
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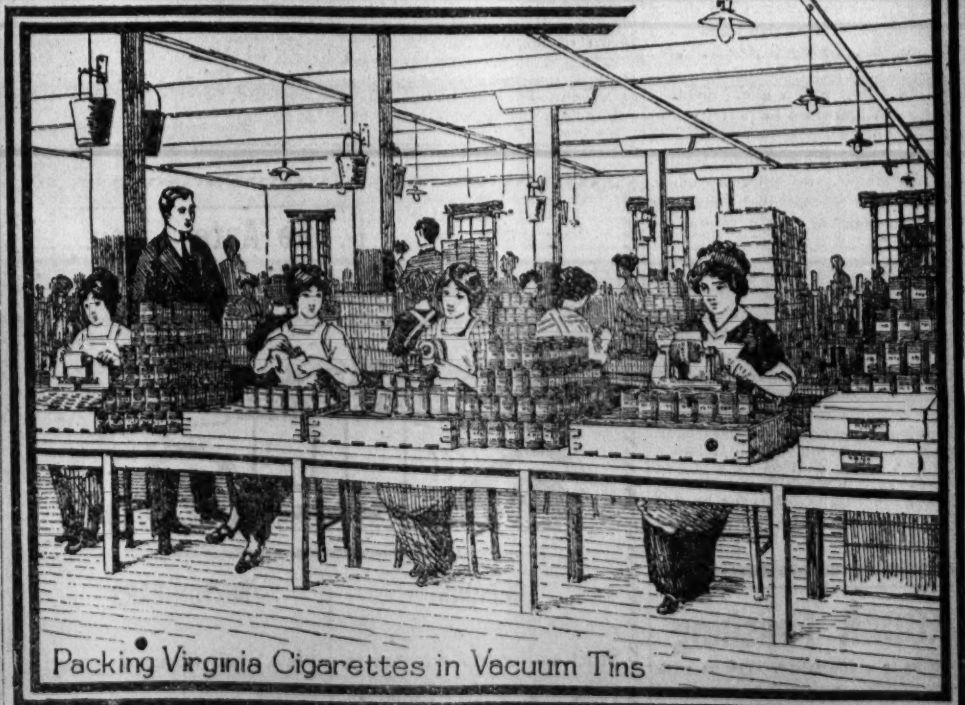
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BLUES STILL WINNERS; RED SOX GO UNDER, 5-0

Roberts Stopped the Scoring
But His Men Could
Not Hit

The Blue Sox walloped the Red Sox yesterday afternoon to the tune of 5 to 0. It was the first of a series of nine games to be played by these two organizations of the Baseball Club. The readjustment of the teams did not make much difference with the result. The old Blue Sox struffed the Red Stockings in the two games before yesterday's.

The blues started their drive in the first inning. When it was over they had made three runs off Swan and his confederates. They came back in the third and earned two more runs. To put a stop to this sort of thing Roberts crawled out of the catcher's armor and climbed on to the mound. He held them without a run but lack of hitting ability prevented the Reds doing anything to overcome the lead of their enemies. The game went seven innings.

In the three deciding innings the Blues got seven hits off Swan. The Reds found Hadley twice in five innings and Drake allowed one hit in two innings. Roberts let them have two hits in four innings. Roberts struck out four, Swan three, Hadley three, and Drake one. Only two batters walked, courtesies accorded to both by Roberts. In the last session Roberts got under one of Drake's straight fast balls and lifted it over the left fielder's head for a two-bagger. But the Blues tightened up and the inning finished with another 0 for the Reds. The score:

	Red Sox	Blue Sox
ABR HSB O A E		
Holliday, s.	3 0 1 0 0 2 0	
Hutchinson, c.f.	2 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Woods, c. and 2nd	3 0 0 0 4 2 0	
Roberts, p. and c.	3 0 1 0 3 3 1	
Pennywit, 1st	3 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Katz, 3rd	2 0 1 0 3 2 0	
Stewart, r.f.	2 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Swan, p. and 2nd	2 0 0 0 2 2 1	
Pott, l.f.	2 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Total	22 0 3 0 21 11 2	

	Blue Sox	Red Sox
ABR HSB O A E		
Ollerdesen, 2nd	4 0 1 1 1 1 0	
Hykes, 1st	4 1 1 0 13 1 0	
Morrison, s.	3 1 2 0 0 3 0	
Rasmussen, c.	4 2 3 2 5 0 0	
Hadley, p. and r.f.	4 1 1 1 0 4 0	
Burke, l.f.	3 0 1 0 0 0 0	
Hall, c.f.	3 0 0 1 0 0 0	
Drake, p.	0 0 0 0 0 1 0	
Pomeroy, r.f.	3 0 0 0 0 0 0	
W. P. Roberts, 3rd	3 0 0 0 1 2 0	
Total	31 5 9 6 21 12 0	

Scottish Co. Shoot

The following is the result of the July Monthly Cup Competition of the Shanghai Scottish, S. V. C., held yesterday, conditions, 600 yards (Bisley), 1 sighting and 10 scoring shots:

'A' Class	
†Pte. J. C. Thomson	38
*Pte. N. C. Brodie (39.5)	34
Sgt. P. Peebles	32
'B' Class	
Pte. J. Ross Young (27.3)	24
(No Competition)	
'C' Class	
*†Pte. R. Paterson (23.3)	20
Pte. A. J. Grant (20.3)	17
Pte. G. Scott	17
†1st Leg on cup.	
*2nd Leg on cup and 2nd successive win on Shanghai Stores Trophy (Won Outright).	
†Winners of Spoons.	

Baron Astor's Son to Wed



LADY MERCER NAIRNE

London, June 20.—Capt. the Honorable John Jacob Astor, younger son of the former William Waldorf Astor, now Baron Astor of Hever Castle, is soon to marry Lady Mercer Nairne, it is announced today.

Young Astor, who is an officer in the First Life Guards and champion racquet player of the British Army, was appointed by the King as a lieutenant in the Life Guards in 1906. He was wounded in a battle in France early in the war, but the nature of his wounds was never disclosed.

Lady Mercer Nairne is the widow of Lord Charles George Francis Mercer Nairne, who was killed in the fighting in France, in October, 1914. He was a major in the First Dragoons. His widow was Lady Violet Mary Elliot, daughter of the fourth Earl of Minto, former Viceroy of India. She spent much of her time in the United States when her father was Governor-General of Canada.

Capt. John Jacob Astor, is a nephew by marriage of Mrs. Madeline Force Astor, who is to be married Thursday in Bar Harbor to William K. Dick. He went through Eton and entered the English army in 1906. He gained fame in the army in 1908, when he won the racquet championship.

He was appointed in 1913 aid-de-camp to Lord Hardinge. His regiment was among the earliest sent with the British forces to France.

He holds title to \$5,500,000 worth of downtown New York real estate, including the site of the old Astor House, the Exchange Court Building and the office building at Nos. 8-12 Wall street. His father transferred it to him last July to escape inheritance taxes. He is heir, of course, to other vast properties upon his father's death.

The gazetting of young Astor in the Life Guards by King Edward was the first indication that his father, William Waldorf Astor, was acquiring the royal favor he had long sought.

School For Card Players

Auction Bridge.—M. L. C. says: There is no score when the dealer finds himself with these cards: Six hearts to the ten nine eight; ace and ten of spades; king and ten of clubs; ace queen jack of diamonds. What is the declaration?

This is the style of hand on which most players bid two hearts to start with, so that the partner shall understand that the cards are good for little unless hearts are trumps. Others will bid no trump, intending to go to hearts if overcalled, while others, again, will pass on the first round and declare the hearts on the second round of bids. The danger of the last system is that there may be no second round, as no one at the table may be strong enough to make a declaration. The safest bid is undoubtedly a heart, as a bid of two is not necessary when you are not afraid of either no trumps or spades.

G. McT. says: The declarer pulls out a card as if about to lead from his own hand, when dummy reminds

him that it is not his lead, but dummy's. The opponents demand that the lead shall stand and shall come from the declarer's own hand. Is this the rule?

As no lead has yet been made, it cannot be called upon to remain. Dummy reminds the dealer that he is about to lead from the wrong hand, and this comes under law 52a, which gives to either adversary the privilege of requiring the lead to be made from the wrong hand. It is, of course, admitted that the dealer's intention was evident.

M. B. says: B on the declarer's right, in the act of playing to a trick, drops a card on the table, which he picks up again so quickly that no one can say what it was, except that it was red. The declarer says it is an exposed card, and B lays it down. It turns out to be a smaller heart than the one B has played to the trick. The declarer demands that B play the exposed card, taking back his higher card, which would win the heart trick. Is this allowed?

This seems to turn on a question of fact. If the two cards were played simultaneously, the declarer can take his choice, but if one was clearly played to the trick and the other dropped, the dropped card is exposed, but it cannot be called to that trick.

F. C. L. says: It is the rubber game. Y is dummy and observes that the opponents gather a trick that does not belong to them, but says nothing at the time. Believing they have the game saved, with four tricks in, B does not make an ace he holds but leads up to dummy's weak suit, and the ace is carried home. It is only when the declarer goes to put down the score that dummy claims the game and points out the trick taken in error. B protests that it is too late and that attention must be called to the error at the time it is made.

There is no time limit fixed by the laws as to when the error shall be pointed out. Dummy might insist on his right to correct an erroneous score at the end of the hand and justify himself by indicating the only tricks taken by the opponents. This would be practically the same thing.

Rum.—W. M. P. says: Three playing. A has only one card to get rid of, among those on the table being three sevens. B, the next player, draws a seven and throws it on discard pile, forgetting A's triplet. A at once takes the card and calls "Pay me." B is out. C protests that he should not lose the count for his entire hand through B's error.

If the description is correct A had no right to take the fourth seven. C has to play after B and whether C takes up the seven himself to prevent A from setting it or draws and discards, the seven is either taken up or buried and is beyond A's reach.

G. T. C. asks if the Cincinnati variation that allows a player to buy a card that he wants when it is drawn by another player compels the player to sell the card if he cannot use it himself.

There is no compulsion. The bidder simply offers to put into the pool as many chips as there are spots on the card. If the seller is afraid that the card would put the other player out, he will naturally refuse to sell.

but he is not obliged to use the card. He may throw it into the discard, where it will be buried by the next player. If the seller got the chips offered there might be some inducement for him to sell out so as to cover his possible loss on the hand, but as the price paid goes to the current pool there is no such inducement.

Poker.—H. T. says: A bets that the probabilities for filling straights and flusher are reversed with the stripped pack. Can this be demonstrated convincingly enough to make a man pay the bet?

The stripped pack has no deuces or treys; so there are only 44 cards. Of these there are 8 available to fill out an open end straight when the player has 5 cards in hand. This gives us 39 unknown cards which he does not hold, therefore his chances for the straight are 8 in 39. With the full pack they are 8 in 47. As for the flush he has 4 of the suit in hand, so there are 7 out among 39 unknown cards with the stripped pack, making it as much harder to fill the flush as 7 is short of 8. With the full pack there are 9 chances for the flush, making as much easier than the straight as 9 is better than 8. A therefore wins his bet.

D. E. says: A bets that there is a better chance to get something to bet on by drawing five fresh cards than by drawing four to an ace. What is the idea?

The idea is that the odds are 4 to 1 against getting another ace, while it is only 14 to 1 against getting a pair of some kind in taking five cards, and after the pack has been played with for some time hands held in previous deals may hang together. Old hands prefer to draw to a ten, so that there may be a chance for a straight. There are five straights with a ten in them, but only two with an ace.

G. T. says: A bets that if a player finds he has made a mistake in his opening he can still come in and play for the pot if any one else comes in and he puts up as if he had not opened it at all, but came in his turn.

A is wrong. Some persons imagine that it is punishment enough to make the false opener ante twice, but the laws of the game require that he shall not only lose what he has put in but all interest in that pool. This is to prevent any chance of a player's gambling on a four card flush. If he could come in twice on the false opener after having got the pot practically open by inducing others to come in, none of whom had opened, he would have the best of it in the draw.

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WEATHER

Rough weather on both sides of the
Philippines. Threats of thunder-
storms in our regions.

SHANGHAI, JULY 21, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Alsace-Lorraine
(New York Times)

A few years ago, when Alsace-Lorraine was manifesting its unquenchable passion for autonomy and the Prussians were engaged in one of their characteristic campaigns of repression, the Kaiser said in a speech that became famous: "Hither-to you have seen only the good side of me. It is possible that now you will see the other side."

Now he went on to threaten Alsace-Lorraine with annexation to Prussia, a threat entirely beyond his right to make or power to carry out, and which drew from a Socialist Deputy in the Reichstag the bitter comment that now it was known by the testimony of a competent witness that the worst punishment, corresponding to imprisonment for life with hard labor, that could be visited upon a people was annexation to Prussia.

According to a Berlin despatch a part of this punishment may be inflicted after the war, if the war fulfills German hopes. "It has been virtually decided" that the Reichsland, the two annexed provinces, shall be divided among Bavaria, Baden, and Prussia. A discussion of the plan is said to have been the reason for Bethmann Hollweg's recent visit to the south. Whether the project is a myth or a ballon d'essai, it is a confession of the hopeless failure of Prussia in fifty-five years to deal either humanely or competently with the Alsace-Lorraine question, or to win anything but an increasing hatred from a large portion of its inhabitants. In the first years of the German Empire the relations between the component States and cities were still too uncertain. Prussia and Bavaria were too jealous of one another to permit the incorporation of the annexed provinces in the latter kingdom. One feels that the kindlier and more democratic South Germans would have done better than the Prussian martinet. Worse they could not have done.

To make Alsace-Lorraine a State of the Empire, with a Hohenzollern or member of some other German royal house on the throne, would have satisfied many of the people of the annexed provinces. Prussia would never consent. Their great grievance was that they were not represented in the Bundesrat; that they were not allowed to govern themselves. They were subject to a Statthalter appointed by the Emperor, who retains under the deceptive new constitution of 1911 the initiative in legislation.

It is Prussia's fault if many Alsace-Lorrainers have turned toward France, if she has created a disloyalty where she might have had a loyal people. She encouraged the emigration of Francophiles and persons of French descent. She encouraged the immigration of Westphalians and other Germans. She tried to buy French sympathies and memories, and her proscription and persecution of the French language were shrewdly vigorous. The second generation was to be thoroughly German, docile, satisfied. The fatal Prussian inability to understand anything other than the Prussian mentality was shown again.

The problem in Alsace-Lorraine is not one of language or race. Many of the descendants of the German immigrants have been eager for self-government, restive under the continual naggings of the police and the brutality of the Prussian garrisons. The leaders of the movement for autonomy are in large measure German. By the simple process of giving Alsace-Lorraine representation in the Bundesrat and a reasonable share of self-government it could have been made a more contented State. Prussia has done everything in her power to make it discontented and to turn its natural desire for equality with the States of the Empire and to manage its own affairs into a feeling of outraged nationality.

China's Future □ By Bishop Bashford

An excellent guide to the understanding of present conditions in China is furnished by Bishop Bashford's book, "China, an Interpretation" (The Abingdon Press). Books upon China have been multiplying by the score in the last few years, and with good reason. Once the war with Germany is over and the balance of power readjusted in Europe the great problem of Asia is bound to become insistent and the question decided as to how much China is to own and rule her own territory and how the balance of power in the East is to be adjusted.

Bishop James W. Bashford has been for twelve years at the very center of Chinese life. His book is voluminous and comprehensive. He has travelled over seventy thousand miles of Chinese territory and ten thousand miles of Japanese and Korean territory. His book is based not only upon a very thorough knowledge of foreign investigation of China but also upon many conversations with the Chinese upon all manner of subjects and upon considerable penetration into the problems of the Pacific basin. The author admits frankly that he came to China in middle life with no knowledge of the language and therefore copes with difficulties in interpreting. But since it is inevitable that Americans and Europeans should deal before long with Asiatic problems, whatever brings about a more thorough understanding of the situation, of Chinese ideals and traditions, is of value.

The author treats first of China from the geographical standpoint, its population, soil, agriculture, irrigation, fertilization and intensive culture, climate, &c. He then turns to the industrial, commercial, educational life of China; the life of the women; the literature of China; its philosophy and schools; religious life and struggles; Chinese law, political life; finally its relation to the United States, and the last chapter, like the first, is on China's position in the modern world.

We are paying the penalty today of harboring throughout Europe ideas of nationalism instead of humanitarianism. Even when this matter is adjusted in Europe the great problem will confront us of the relations between the white and the yellow races. China is a mighty empire socially, politically, economically, religiously. While we are absorbed watching the stage of the great European conflict events are moving with tragic swiftness in the Far East. The race storm is facing eastward as well as westward and its effects will be of longer duration than the storm in Europe.

China covers an area of 1,896,416 square miles. Its population is variously estimated, but is probably somewhere between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000. This would mean an average population of only 122 to the square mile, so that, despite her large aggregate population, China is surpassed in density of population by nine other countries—Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Japan and France. However, this bald statement does not take into consideration the fact that some portions of the land are very densely populated; for instance, Shantung, 525 to the square mile; Chekiang, 463; Kiangsu, 448, &c. Thus, certain portions of China are perhaps more densely populated than any other country depending upon agriculture and hand manufacture for its support. An additional cause of the immense population of China is the great area of land capable of population. China, as may be seen by looking at a relief map, might be roughly compared to a huge half moon, facing south-east, with mountains around the outer border. These mountain masses have poured down water through geologic ages, bringing down the detritus which forms the deltas of Hwang-Ho and Yangtze rivers.

Another source of fertility is the location of China with reference to the equator. Were the map of China to be laid over the map of North America on the same parallels of latitude it would cover the United States, the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, most of Mexico and a portion of Central America. The climate permits of two or three, and in some places four crops a year from the same land; it permits the production of dry rice in Manchuria and of water rice in eighteen provinces. South of the Yangtze, with a very slight exception, the rainfall averages from fifty to seventy-five inches a year, and for the rest of China from twenty-five to fifty inches. Thus the rainfall averages higher than the rainfall of Europe or the United States, and it is well distributed for the production of crops. There is warm air from the Pacific and cool dry air from the north; the warm air from the Pacific rises and the cool dry air from the north and west flows in. During the summer the land becomes hotter than the ocean and the air laden with moisture flows in from the south-east and is arrested and cooled by the mountains, resulting in copious rains during the summer when these are most needed by the crops.

The size and extraordinary richness of the loess formation of China, due to the trade winds, is still another cause of her fertility and immense population, while no other similar area of land exceeds that of China for general salubrity of climate. Thus China's size (about 1,900,000 square miles), the large proportion of arable land, the healthful climate, the admirable distribution of rainfall, the loess formation, are the conditions which make possible its population.

Also no race seems to exhibit a finer combination of the qualities necessary to the maintenance of a large population than China. They are, as a people, virile, industrious, intelligent and reasonable, adaptable and cheerful, with a good modicum of common sense, solidarity of thinking and religious instinct. The doctrine of filial reverence, the desire for sons, due to ancestor worship; the habit of a grain and vegetable diet, make them a people likely to endure as they have already endured.

The author says that so great is the Chinese virility that the population practically doubles every eighty years, whereas in Europe it takes one hundred years, or substantially another generation, to double the population. This should give us pause for thought. Naturally the conclusion which the author draws, being a Christian missionary, is the danger of so vast a population and so potentially wealthy a population progressing under any other law than the law of Christianity, the law of love, the concern for human solidarity and race interest. The author asserts that nationalism was the key to the political development of the nineteenth century and that internationalism is to be the key of the twentieth century. It seems fair to state that Christianity with its two unalterable tenets to love goodness with all one's mind and heart and soul and one's neighbor as oneself, with its distinct definition of one's neighbor as anyone who is in need of support, protection, help, is the logical religion for any overgrown nation. Bishop Bashford, who may be considered a prejudiced witness, suggests the following measures for the relief of China:

Introduce Christianity as rapidly as possible, thus ensuring the education of Chinese children.

Introduce the applied sciences and develop China's marvellous natural resources.

Introduce Christianity and the applied sciences into Malaysia, which is the natural region for Chinese, Japanese and Indian colonization, and in due time ensure for these people the liberty to decide for themselves whether they will maintain their affiliations with Western civilizations or establish new affiliations with China and Japan.

Broaden the Monroe Doctrine so as to take all British Governments into partnership with the United States in maintaining it. At the same time permit each American nation to make such arrangement as it wishes with other nations for the increase of its population by immigration; so far as the other American nations judge such immigration consistent with the liberty and safety of the American nations as a whole.

Let the United States adopt some such policy of immigration as that outlined by Sidney Gulick, namely, the admission from one country annually of 5 per cent of the number of people of that country now living as naturalized American citizens in the United States.

Above all, by Christian conduct and service assure the people of every land of the desire of the white races to serve them rather than to exploit them.

If we examine into the statistics of the schools of China, it would seem that the foreign nations were already doing some notable service. There are in China now 164 German schools of lower grade and fifteen of higher. With a total number of pupils of 5,875, England improves on this record with 1,445 schools of lower grade and 241 of higher, with a total number of pupils of 49,055. American schools in China number 1,992 of the lower grade, 286 of the higher, and their pupils number 67,394.

The chapter on woman's life in China seems just and unprejudiced and accounts for the level of national enterprise. As the author says, if motherhood is to accomplish its highest task a mother must be more than a mere child bearer. If a nation is to look to the quality of its citizens as well as to the quantity, mothers must be women of strong character, and character is only developed with liberty and responsibility.

The chapters on Chinese literature are interesting and, as a mere outline, adequate. With the multiplication of modern books, French, German and English, on Chinese poetry it is a momentary disappointment to find such supreme poets as Li Po, Tu Fu and Han Yu dismissed in a paragraph. Bishop Bashford has relied for his information in this chapter entirely upon English and American writers. The very best authorities after the pre-eminent Dr. Herbert Giles are French, and more of the actual spirit of Chinese poetry may be derived from the French translations of Mme. Judith Gautier than from any of the English translations. Even Dr. Herbert Giles' verse translations with their Thomas Moore meters hardly give the flavor, the delicacy, the elusive charm of the Chinese either in diction or sentiment. Whereas Mme. Gautier by some intuition has accomplished the feat. In the chapter on "Life Reflected in Philosophy" perhaps Bishop Bash-

How France Fights Drink Evil

By Jean Finot

Leading French Editor and Head
of the Anti-Drink Movement
in France

Alcoholism and militarism are the two greatest enemies of modern Europe. The amount of evil they work varies, but that they do work evil is incontestable. The present war is only the result of militarism carried to extremes and which, after having invaded and poisoned the world's existence, was bound to explode in its normal manner of eruption—war. And we all of us hope that this war, the most important that has ever smitten humanity, will have the result of rendering future conflicts impossible, at least for half a century.

But can alcoholism also be vanquished? The most eminent of French women are supporting the anti-drink campaign in France. The National Council of French Women, the most powerful and respected of feminist bodies, is working for the absolute interdiction of the sale of alcoholic drink in France. The troops gathering for the attack are growing more numerous daily, and we cannot doubt of final success. We can positively assert that, sooner or later, drink will disappear from fair France.

But when and how? Foreigners who do not understand France's special situation are surprised at the slowness of the struggle. The fact is that France's evolution in this question must take place under conditions such as do not exist in any other country.

Note that France is the greatest wine-producing country in the world. Our vines cover more than 1,600,000 hectares. They supply nearly three-tenths of the world's wine production, without counting the supply from her big colonies, such as Algeria, Corsica and Tunis.

The value of her wine products reaches annually about \$220,000,000. The culture of the wine gives employment to a capital which exceeds \$2,000,000,000.

France, the garden of the world, also produces a large quantity of fruits which are easily converted into alcohol.

Add to this the production of beets and potatoes, and you will easily understand what a multiplicity of interests swarm around the production and sale of alcohol.

4,000,000 Workers Involved

It is no exaggeration to say that the number of people who, directly or indirectly, are monetarily interested in alcoholic production or sale reaches 4,000,000. We have 1,600,000 wine growers, 485,000 wine sellers, 1,100,000 cider makers, more than a million legalized small distillers, 50,000 professional distillers, 50,000 big wine traders, and hundreds of thousands of carmen, cask, bottle and cork makers, etc.

We must also add those small men who hover illicitly around every industry. In France we have in the provinces small booksellers who do not disdain to sell spirituous liquor back of their shops.

The million legalized small distillers merit a special reference. They are agriculturists who have the privilege of making alcohol from the produce of their own soil. This privilege enables them to make alcohol for their own use; but they produce enough to be able to sell to the dramshops, to pay their workmen partly with this alcohol, and to poison whole districts where they operate. This privilege is a century old, and any attempt to attack it encounters all kinds of difficulties. For instance, more than 1,000,000 voters in this class can bring pressure to bear on their parliamentary representatives and thus upon the government of a democratic country!

These small distillers form a powerfully organized league. Their syndicates exist everywhere under every shape and form. They have central organizations, with important funds at their disposal, to enable them to act on public opinion through the public press and leaflets. Libelous booklets and numberless calumnies are launched against the enemies of drink in France, while during 1915 I myself received more than one hundred threats of death. Yet it must be admitted that there

ford over-estimates the value of Confucianism. The sketch of Chuang Tzu is brilliant and amusing, but nevertheless over-brief. Chuang Tzu is a philosopher who has been most happy in his English translator, and Dr. Herbert Giles' "Chuang Tzu, Mystic, Moralist and Social Reformer" is one of the most delightful of biographies. Indeed, if anyone wanted to understand China on its literary side perhaps no better books could be recommended than this one, Dr. Giles' "Dictionary of Chinese Biography" and Mme. Gautier's "Livres de Jade."

One odd bit of reasoning in the

are many honest men among the merchants, though they are exasperated at the idea that the anti-drink campaign may strike at the prosperity of their business.

Rooted in Politics

The day is not far distant when the wine merchants themselves will understand that their best friends are among the anti-alcoholism campaigners, whose program provides for a continuance of the business of the wineshop keepers, though not through the sale of alcohol.

Hygienic drinks will be sold by them without any diminution of their profits, and they will rise in public estimation. In the present state of things, our half-million sellers of drink, powerful though they are, are generally hated and despised. With the triumph of sobriety, France will gain in respectable and respected citizens. Unfortunately, we have political intrigues who profit by the votes of the alcoholists, and intend to block reform, if they can. At their head are the big distillers, of whom most wine sellers are simply the paid agents, and who are, therefore, absolutely dependent upon them. This clique uses the universal suffrage to break hostile Deputies and support sympathizers.

In this way our Parliament is paralyzed when efforts are made to stamp out the alcoholic scourge. Ministers undergo the same pressure, and sometimes, with bitterness in their souls, resign themselves to supporting an evil which they know to be harmful to the country. To this extent the alcoholic problem goes to the political roots of France. Our electoral system, whereby one district elects one Deputy, is a national misfortune, because it diminishes the average value of our legislators. Efforts have been and will be made to replace it by proportional representation, whereby either departments or whole provinces will elect a certain number of Deputies, who will thus be delivered from the tyranny of small localities, where the saloon keepers usually hold sway. Enlightened opinion has already been won over to this reform, and once the war is over, it will be one of the earliest to be taken up seriously.

Some Historic Puns

(New York Sun)

The English are declared to take their pleasures seriously. Perhaps they do, but on the other hand they often show an admirably gallant gaiety in the face of danger, difficulty and discouraging circumstances. As abundant correspondence from the front has recently revealed, says the Youth's Companion, Tommy Atkins in the field is far from being a serious minded person much of the time; he is often as "jarky" as a schoolboy, and his exuberant nonsense is frequently touched with gleams of real wit as well as humor.

But "is not British Tommies only who joke in war time. Throughout centuries of English history jokes, from sources military, literary, noble and even royal, have occasionally enlivened momentous events. Puns, the most frivolous and trivial, sometimes the most disdained, of jestful efforts, attach themselves here and there, like impudent burs, to the most serious and careful chronicles. The sober historian who writes fully of the disastrous battle of Culloden, which decided the final fall of the royal house of Stewart, when he relates that the advance of Gens. Cope, Wade and Hawley was delayed by the snow filled glens and icy slopes of wild Scotland, condescends to record in a footnote that the opposing forces drew mirthful encouragement from this punning couplet:

Cope could not cope, nor Wade wade through the snow,
Nor Hawley haul his cannon to the foe.

When, in 1797, the fleet of Admiral Duncan was about to engage that of the Dutch Admiral de Winter, the British captains came aboard the flagship for instructions. They received them in an address of memorable brevity and point.

"Gentlemen," said Admiral Duncan, "you see a severe winter approaching; I have only to advise you to keep up a good fire."

Their enthusiastic compliance with his advice resulted in a brilliant victory.

Perhaps the briefest and wittiest of historic English puns was the Latin announcement in a single word of the conquest of Scinde, attributed to the conqueror, Sir Charles Napier: "Peccevi." (I have sinned.)

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There are 764 telephones in Bangkok, about 253,000 in London and 556,000 in New York.

In the United States in 1913 fifteen persons out of every 100,000 committed suicide.

The oldest English dukedom is that of Cornwall, created in 1337.

Steel Caps in Modern Warfare

By Garrett P. Serviss

ONE of the most interesting consequences of the altered method of warfare as it is now exemplified on the western battle line in Europe is the revival of ancient and medieval armor for the heads of the combatants. How closely these "iron pots," which have now become steel pots, without much change of form, resemble the old time headgear of battle may be clearly shown by comparing them with specimens dating from the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

It is evident that the old makers of these things had covered the ground so completely that virtually nothing was left to be added when twentieth century armor makers were suddenly called upon to enter the same field of invention. As far as general shape was concerned the latter found nothing to invent; they had only to go to a military museum and imitate what they found there.

In one respect only to the modern helmets have any notable advantage over their ancient predecessors, and that is in the superiority of the metal of which they are composed. We have learned how to make steel more resistant than the iron and imperfect steel formerly used, and possibly something may be saved in weight. But at the same time the blows dealt

by modern weapons are harder and more penetrating.

So true is this that armor for the whole body, such as the knights of old wore, would be far more of an encumbrance than a protection in these days. It is only the head that can be effectually shielded, and that because in the deep trenches now used high-powered projectiles cannot directly reach their aim.

Shrapnel and hand-bombs are the weapons employed, and the fragments shot down into the trenches from their explosions do not possess a momentum too great to prevent their being warded off by a steel helmet, especially when, as must most commonly happen, the blow dealt is a slanting one.

The older helmets were intended principally to resist blows from swords and battle-axes, but the change in the nature of the attack has produced no essential alteration in the form of the shield. Even the projecting rim at the base of the pot covering the head retains about the same shape and proportion for the protection of the face, the neck and the shoulders.

One of the 1915 models has no rim at all, so that it can afford no protection except to the skull. This is probably designed to save weight, but the other forms, which have rims, look as if they would be more effective, while the increase of weight cannot be very serious. Inasmuch as no projectile can reach soldiers hidden in a narrow trench unless it descends in an almost vertical line from above, it would seem as if the addition of side wings a little wider would complete the protection by guarding the shoulders.

But, of course, the soldier does not remain continually at the bottom of his trench. He must also place himself at the parapet, where he can see and shoot at the enemy, and here his helmet may be the target for more direct blows from projectiles coming

nearby horizontally. In such cases he may be so protected by the walls and shields of the trench that hardly any more of his person is exposed than a narrow horizontal strip of his face, including the eyes. The top of the head which would otherwise be a fatal mark, is more or less effectually shielded by the helmet.

It is not improbable that other forms of personal armor will be developed, such as shields for the heart and other vital organs. This is rendered possible by the diminutive size of modern rifle projectiles. They may pass directly through the body in various directions without inflicting a mortal wound, provided that they are deflected aside from certain organs.

The Manicure Lady

She Gives Some Good Advice
On Saving Money

By William F. Kirk

"Gee, George," said the Manicure Lady, "I never knew how fender a lady could love a gent till I began reading this here novel, 'Vivian's Husband.' It's awful nice the way she swears by him."

"Wives is that way in novels mostly," said the doubting, Head Barber. "My Missus wouldn't vote for me if she had a vote and I was running for President."

"I don't like that cynical way in which you have been talking lately, George," said the Manicure Lady. "You used to be always there with a kind remark about the fair sex, and lately you're getting to be a regular old Adam Sourdough. There is a lot of kind and loving wives in this world."

"That don't help me none," said the Head Barber. "I got a fine scolding before I left home this morning. I ain't got over feeling cheap yet."

"I bet it was your own fault," said the Manicure Lady. "All you gotta do, George, is to take home some flowers to her tonight. I seen that gent that just went out give you a dollar tip, and if you'll take another tip from me, spend that dollar for a bunch of flowers."

"Do you think that would work?" asked the Head Barber. "Jack O'Brien took home some flowers the other night and his wife hit him on the bald head with them, and they had thorns on the stems."

"That wouldn't happen again in a thousand years," the Manicure Lady assured him. "Us girls is all heart when we see flowers brought to us by them we love. Try it."

"I guess I will," said the Head Barber. "I wouldn't never have any trouble at home if I didn't bet money on the horses. I have always said if I made a killing at the track I would buy a home in the country. But the killing ain't come yet."

"And it won't never come," declared the Manicure Lady. "You will keep on throwing good money after bad, and your horses will keep losing. Don't be a simp all your life, George. Stop buying rings for them pool room sharks. They never done nothing for you."

"I guess I'm through," said the Head Barber.

Barber. "I guess you're right. Never again for me."

"Now that's the way to talk," said the Manicure Lady. "In two years from now you will come to me, if I ain't married and gone away from here in the meantime, and you will tell me that this here tip I gave you today was the best advice you ever got."

"Maybe you're right," said the Head Barber. "I am just going to try your system for a while. It will be like quitting smoking, though. It will be tough."

"George," said the Manicure Lady, "this is a tough world. It's tough all the way. It's tough to babies and to grown-ups. You gotta be tough to stay in it. But there is a lot of good in the old world after all, if you know how to dig for it. But you gotta dig, you just gotta. There comes a regular customer for me, so I gotta get on the job."

Fortunes in Tea Leaves

Can you tell fortunes in a teacup? Try it some time, following this rhyme:

One leaf, alone you'll be,
Two together, the priest you'll see,
Three together, your wish will gain,
Four, a letter from loving swain,
Five, good news the letter will bring,
Six in a row, a song you'll sing,
Seven together, good fortune awaits,
So say to you the teacup fates.
Tea leaves large and tea leaves small,
Bring you company, great and small,
Tea leaves many and scattered fine,
Is of bad luck the surest sign,
Tea leaves few and near the rim,
Your cop of joy o'erflows the brim.



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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 20, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mex. Dollars Market rate	Tls. 72.03
Shai Gold Bars: 975 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1923
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-9 1/2—Tls.	7.19
Exch. @ 72.2—Mex.	9.96
Peking Bar	880
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	29 1/2 d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	—
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.14
Ex. N.Y. on London	T.T. 47 1/2
Consols	f

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 2-9 1/2
London Demand	2-9 1/2
India	T.T. 205 1/2
Paris	T.T. 388 1/2
Paris Demand	388 1/2
New York	T.T. 65 1/2
New York Demand	65 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 77 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 159 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-10 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 2-10 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-10 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 2-11 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 402 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 68 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY	
£1-Hk.	1.45
£1-Mark	3.75
Gold \$1-Hk.	1.39
£1-Hk.	1.32
£1-Rup.	3.28
£1-Rup.	3.27
£1-Mex.	1.50
£1-Mex.	1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 20, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
Langkats Tls.	26.75
Anglo-Javas Tls.	10.50
Repahs Tls.	1.40
Senawangs Tls.	17.50
Zhangbes Tls.	6.50
Sumatra Tls. (6 shares)	167.50
Direct Business Reported	
Shanghai Tugs (Pref.) Tls.	50.00
Anglo-Javas Tls.	10.50
Java Consolidateds Tls.	20.00
Anglo-Dutch Tls.	5.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, July 20, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Official	
Anglo-Javas Tls.	10.60 July
Kotas Tls.	10.75 July
Langkats Tls.	27.00 cash
Senawangs Tls.	17.50 cash
Shai Pahangs Tls.	1.97 1/2 cash
Direct	
Langkats Tls.	27.00 cash
Tanah Merah Tls.	11.2 1/2 cash

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service	
London, July 19.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:	
Tenders for Bills and Deferred Transfers:	
Highest price	1s. 4 1/2 d.
Tenders at	1s. 4 1/2 d.
Receive	28%
Tenders for Transfers:	
Highest price	1s. 4 1/2 d.
Tenders at	1s. 4 3/32 d.
Receive	28%
Total amount sold during the week	Rs. 30,00,000

WOOL AUCTIONS

Reuter's Service	
London, July 19.—Wool auctions were active but irregular:	
Merinos, 5% to 7 1/2% advance.	
Cross breeds, par to 10% decline.	

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Cotton Market Report

Messrs. Spunt and Co. writes as follows:—

Chinese Cotton.—The market during the past week has been featureless and with no fluctuation of consequence, and a general feeling of discouragement among those who have been looking forward to higher prices. Looking at the situation from the standpoint of actual supply of cotton there is nothing bearish in the situation, as everything points that the 1915/16 crop is practically exhausted and the estimated balance of this crop left in the interior marts together with unsold stocks locally is within 5% and this figure probably represents the average view today. As to the new crop, all that can be said is that with the exception of Shantung district the crop so far is progressing favorably though too much rain has been experienced in and around the Yangtze Valley, and the Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces, and with good sunshine from now on, will minimize whatever damage that may have occurred during the wet days.

On the other hand owing to excessive droughts in and around Tientsin and Shantung districts more than 1/3 of the crop is reported to be damaged and the market has consequently been rather bullish for these grades during the past two weeks. Tone of the market, Quiet to Steady.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown 11.82
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal. 6.05
Price of Mid-Americans. 8.04
Price of Mid-Americans last reported 7.91
Tone of market, Steady.
New York Market:—
Price of Mid-American Oct. 13.05
Price of Mid-American Mar. 13.42
Tone of market, Steady.
Indian Market:—
(July-August shipment)
Broach 49
Yingsanghat 47 1/2
Yongmal 45
St. F. Bengal 40 1/2
Akola and Nagpur 45
Easy.

SINGAPORE RUBBER MARKET

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from their Singapore agents concerning the rubber auction held on July 19:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—120 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 3 1/2 d. in London.
No. 1 Crepe—1123 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 4 1/2 d. in London.
Demand is good, market closed much firmer.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY
Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, July 14.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows:

Business during the weeks has been maintained in fairly large volume, rates being steady for the most part, with a tendency to higher prices in many cases.

Shanghai is quiet with little or no business passing with that Port.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have been dealt in at 1765 following on the weakening in Exchange in the early part of the week. At the close there are buyers at 1760.

Marine Insurances.—Unions at 915 are quiet. Cantons have changed hands at 335. North Chinas at Tls. 162 1/2 and Yangtses at 3260 have been the medium of a small business.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires at 1563 and Hongkong Fires at 3375 are unaltered.

Shipping.—Douglases are wanted at 135 with 1319 offered for September, the market being firm at the rate. Preferred Indos have been done at 448 and Deferred Indos, which closed last week at 1355, are now easier at 131 1/2. The interim dividend is expected to be announced at the beginning of next week, but opinions vary as to the amount. Star Ferries at 335 1/2 and Steamboats at 322 are quiet with nothing doing.

Refineries.—China Sugars were forced down in the beginning of the week until 115 1/2 was reached, but at the close the market is much firmer, business having been done at 119 for cash, 123 1/2 September, and 112 August. Malabons are easier with a small business done at 333 at which rate buyers prevail.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats at Tls. 27 are a quiet market. Raubs have been also done at 32 1/2. Urals at 22s. 9d. and Shells at 32s. 6d. are a weaker market, being on offer.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have firm to a buying rate of 34 1/2 and 38 for August done. Hongkong Docks have again advanced to 127 1/2 business done closing with sellers at 126 1/2. Shanghai Docks on the declaration of a Tls. 7 1/2 dividend advanced to Tls. 81 1/2 at which a small business was put through. Shanghai reports good buyers at Tls. 80.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals continue to offer at 97. Hongkong Hotels are wanted at the advanced rate 109. Humphreys Estates have been closed at 56.60. West Points have advanced to a buying rate of 90 and Kowloon Lands are quiet at 335.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos at Tls. 135, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 90, Kung Yiks at Tls. 12 1/2, and Yangtses at Tls. 5 are all quiet with nothing doing.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric have had a sharp advance and shares have changed hands at 47 1/2 to 48 1/2. China Lights are still wanted at 4 1/2, and Hongkong Trams at 68.55.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.—The following is an approximate statement of the traffic receipts for the week ending 8th July:—

Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 27 weeks.
This year.....\$15,124	\$370,757
Last Year.....10,480	267,580
Increase.....4,644	83,177
Decrease.....—	—

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos could be placed at 33 1/2 and China Providents at 38.60. Dairy Farms are firmer with buyers offering 35s. Cements are wanted at 39.40, Peking Trams (old) at 39 1/2 and (new) at 75 cents. Hongkong Ropes could probably be sold at 32 1/2.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 2s. 3 1/2 d. and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 72.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended July 19, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts.....	\$29,779.30	\$26,905.06
Loss by currency depreciation.....	7,800.44	7,800.49
Effective Receipts.....	\$21,978.86	\$19,104.57
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation.....	27.98	28.70
Car miles run.....	75,196	69,419
Passengers carried.....	1,345,710	1,198,227

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their weekly market report:—

Our Homeward Freight market to Europe shows a little more activity since last writing; there is a fair demand for space to the United Kingdom and the Continent and shippers are having some difficulty in satisfying their requirements for West Coast ports, U.K. and Marseilles; exports from Northern ports have slackened somewhat, but there is a fair amount of cargo awaiting shipment at Hankow and the next direct loading steamer is due up there early in August.

There is not much cargo offering to America via the Pacific although green tea is beginning to move in small quantities and there is ample tonnage on this berth for all requirements.

Coastwise.—Our Northern market still offers plenty of employment and rates are firm but there does not seem to be much change in the South, the Bangkok-Hongkong rate has advanced but against that the Saigon-Hongkong rate has fallen and now stands at about 35 cents according to the latest advices owing solely to shortage of supplies available for China owing to French Government restrictions.

For London and the Continent:—The next cargo-boat on this berth are as follows:—

	Selling
Liverpool Antiochus	July 24
London Suwa Maru	30
London Atsuta Maru	Aug. 1
Genoa, London Glengyle	20

For New York via Panama:—The rate on all oils to New York has been lowered to 150/- per 20 cwt for shipment during July, August and September and we give below the new tariff corrected up to date. The s.s. Muncester Castle will take this berth on the 26th inst. and will sail for Boston and New York on the 27th, so far no steamer has been declared to follow but the Conference are able to make forward bookings of cargo up to the end of September.

Coal Rates

South Japan.

Coal Ports:

To Shanghai Y.3.00 (firm).

To Hongkong Y.5.90 (firm).

To Hankow \$5.50 last.

To Manila \$7.50 last.

To Singapore Y.9.00 last.

Hongay:

To Shanghai \$4.50 last.

To Chinkiang Y.7.00 nom.

To Swatow \$6.00 last.

To Hongkong \$5.50 last.

To Canton \$7.00 nom.

Wuhu and Chinkiang:

To Canton 39 cands. liner terms (firm).

Wuhu:

To Swatow 37 cands. liner terms.

Saigon:

To Hongkong, rice \$0.35 per picul.

Newchwang and Chefoo:

To Canton 70 cents liner terms, nom.

To Swatow 60 cents liner terms, nom.

To Amoy 80 cents nom.

Coal Quotations

Japan Coal:—This market has practically come to a standstill during the past fortnight and stocks are accumulating hand over fist, unless imports are checked the market will go from bad to worse. In spite of the heavy arrivals given below freights to Shanghai still keep up and the last fixture made was done at Yen 3.00 per ton.

In Japan the market keeps steady owing to home consumption.

Fushun Coal:—No change.

Kaiping Coal:—This market has been very dull during the last fortnight with deliveries slack and a large quantity of coal on the wharves.

ex Wharf.

Japan Coal:—

Kishima Lump.....Tls. 8.30

Kishima Dust.....(No Stock) 5.50

Milke Lump (Contracted for) 6.00

Milke Small....." 6.00

Milke Dust....." 6.00

Arate Lump.....6.80

Shimoyamada Unscreened.....6.50

Shimoyamada Lump (No Stock).....7.00

Miyoshi Lump.....6.00

Shin Shakano.....5.80

Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump.....7.50

Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump.....6.20

Kaiping Coal:—

Navy Lump.....8.50

Navy Dust.....5.60

Loco Lump.....7.00

No. 1 Slack.....5.30

Linal Lump.....6.00

Linal Slack.....5.00

Manchurian Coal:—

Fushun Unscreened, ex go down.....(none for sale) 7.00

Fushun Lump.....(No Stock) 6.40

Penshu Navy Lump.....12.00

Penshu Unscreened.....8.00

Penshu Dust.....6.25

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Closing Quotations

Banks

H. K. & S. B.....\$755 B.

Chartered.....653

Russo-Asiatic.....R. 250.

Cathay, ordy.....2.15 B.

Cathay, pref.....6

Marine Insurances

Canton.....\$395 B.

North China.....155 B.

Union of Canton.....\$945

Yangtze.....\$255 B.

Fire Insurances

China Fire.....\$156

Hongkong Fire.....\$275 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref.....Tls. 128

Indo-China Def.....102s. B.

Shanghai Tug.....Tls. 17 B.

Shanghai Tug.....Tls. 50

Kochien.....Tls. 15 B.

Mining

Kaiping.....Tls. 11

Original Cons.....33s. 6d.

Philippine.....Tls. 3 1/2 S.

Raub.....Tls. 4.70 B.

Docks

Hongkong Dock.....\$126 B.

Shanghai Dock.....Tls. 50 1/2

New Eng. Works.....Tls. 10 B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf.....Tls. 83 B.

Hongkong Wharf.....\$84 1/2 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land.....Tls. 96 B.

China Land.....Tls. 50 N.

Shanghai Land.....Tls. 97 B.

Wahai Land.....Tls. 3

Central Stores.....\$8 1/2 B.

China Realty (ord.).....Tls. 80 B.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornhill Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Hioho Peking
Batavia Ipoh Penang
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Kiang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Shanghai
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Fookchow Manila Taiping
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000
Reserves Frs. 45,000,000

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batavia Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Haiphong Peking Tourane
Hankow Papeete
Hankow Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
EN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

While Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Reserve Fund:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000

Silver 15,000,000

£35,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta London S. Francisco
Canton Lyons Shanghai
Colombo Malacca Sourabaya
Fookchow Manila Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,735,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hankow Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Changchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan) Hongkong Tientsin
Chefoo Newchwang Vladivostok
Dairen (Dairen) O-A
Nicolayevsk Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng, Hankow, Ichang, Shanah, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1912.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,400,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshen London Port Arthur
Bombay Liaooyang S. Francisco
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
Changchun Lyons Sianfu
Dairen Mukden Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin Newchwang Tokio
Hongkong New York Tsingtau
Honolulu Oaka
Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE: 18 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay Howrah Madras
Calcutta Kandy Penang
Colombo Karachi Port Louis
Delhi Kota Bahru (Mauritius)
Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon
Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Singapore

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 3% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulda, 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gulda, 9,237,150 (about £769,768)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta
Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Balai
Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi
Djember Penang Tegal
Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong
Hongkong Kanton Tientsin
Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden
Makassar Singapore
Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

13 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4493.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle

Bangkok Malta Somarung

Batavia Melbourne Singapore

Benkolen Milan Soerabaya

Bombay Moscow Sydney

Calcutta New York Tokio

Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok

Hongkong Padang Wellington

Honolulu Paris Yokohama

London Rangoon

Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tael and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance of over Tael or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUEN CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 11, 1915.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:

35 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .. U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,988.77

U.S. \$6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay Hongkong Peking

Calcutta Kobe San Francisco

Canton London

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 24	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
24	6.00	Seattle, Wash.	Shidomaka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	..	Boston & New York	Muncaster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
29	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 3	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
15	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathaird	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 21	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	B. V. F.
21	3.00	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
22	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	6.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
25	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Ohikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	P.M.	Yokohama	Glenlyne	Br.	Glen Line
29	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
31	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Albion	Fr.	Cle M. M.
Aug 1	noon	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Hakani maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 24	D.L.	London via Cape	Antiochus	Br.	B. & S.
24	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	N. Y. K.
29	10.00	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	D.L.	London via Cape	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
2	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Polynesian	Fr.	Cle M. M.
4	A.M.	London via Cape	Albion maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	9.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Norara	Br.	P. & O.
10	9.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
20	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glenlyne	Br.	Glen Line
21	9.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nere	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 21	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wosang	Br.	B. & S.
21	4.00	Ningpo	Rain Paking	Br.	B. & S.
21	4.00	Wahai	Kiangtan	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.
22	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
24	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kalgan	Br.	B. & S.
25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chusan	Br.	B. & S.
27	8.00	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 21	3.00	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. E.
21	3.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	B. V. F.
21	D.L.	Wahai	Tamini	Br.	B. & S.
22	A.M.	Chowwangtao	Hainan	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.
22	10.00	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
22	10.00	Tsingtao, Tientsin, Dainy	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	3.00	Tientsin	Ohishi	Br.	B. & S.
22	D.L.	Newchwang	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
22	D.L.	Viciorisk	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
23	3.00	Haichow, Yochow	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
25	D.L.	Tientsin Direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
26	10.30	Dainy direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. E.
26	D.L.	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
26	3.00	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
27	P.M.	Vladivostok	Glenlyne	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
21	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	J. M. & Co.
21	M.N.	do	Longwe	Br.	J. M. & Co.
21	M.N.	do	Tobias	Br.	B. & S.
21	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
22	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.
24	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.
24	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
25	M.N.	do	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
25	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
25	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
26	M.N.	do	Kiangfo	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.
26	M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
27	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
27	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 20	Ningpo	Kiangtan	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLTW
July 20	Keelung	Joshin maru	602	Jap.	N. K. K.	
July 20	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 20	Hongkong	Novara	4250	Br.	P. & O.	
July 20	Antung	Chihli	1451	Br.	B. & S.	
July 20	Hankow	Tuckow	2555	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 20	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
July 20	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 20	Hankow	Tehsing	957	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
July 20	Dainy	Kiukiang	1228	Br.	B. & S.	
July 20	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. & Co.	
July 20	Dainy	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. E.	WW
July 20	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 20	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	1229	Br.	C. P. O. S.
20	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
20	Japan	Polynesian	3544	Fr.	Cle M. M.
20	Foochow	Hacan	837	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
20	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	1206	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
20	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	1608	Br.	B. & S.
20	Hankow etc.	Singyang maru	1994	Jap.	N. K. K.
20	Hankow etc.	Kiangyang	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
20	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.
20	Ningpo	Kiangtan	2012	Chi.	S. M. S. S. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Mén	Commander
II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am. cru.	9215	20	800	Day
Y T P D	June 24	Cruise	Quiros	Am. g-b.	350	2		Strait

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Teba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The C. S. Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, July 21 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Captain C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The C. S. Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain G. Tanida, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, July 24 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO AND NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Hainfung, Capt. J. H. Hamblin, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kaiping will leave on Saturday, July 22. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping will leave on Tuesday, July 25. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO AND POOTOO.—The Str. Kiangtan, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, will be despatched on Monday, July 24. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916, the tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albion	2768	Ger.	Garlowitz	USA
July 19	Japan	Asoken maru	1221	Jap.	M. R. K.	MEKW
July 19	Japan	Atlantique	3562	Fr.	Cle M. M.	OWS
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B. VIT
Aug 5	Hongkong	Changwa	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
July 13	Hankow	Fortuna	696	Br.	J. M. & Co.	11 p
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Hickmors	2881	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
July 15	Japan	Himehina maru	184	Jap.	Itsu Bishi	7 p
July 19	Dainy	Hongle	602	Chi.	Cheong & Co.	
July 19	Tacoma	Hakushin maru	827	Jap.	S. M. R.	10 p
May 28	Hankow	Kiung	782	Am.	B. A. T.	PFW
July 6	Hankow	Kutwo	2511	Br.	B. S.	CNWP
July 17	Japan	Kumano maru	1924	Jap.	J. M. & Co.	HW
July 18	Chinwangtao	Kiangy	3154	Jap.	N. K. K.	WSW
July 18	Hankow	Kiangy	1905	Br.	K. M. A.	SHW
July 18	Hankow	Loongwe	1400	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLTW
July 18	Hankow	Melina	1354	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 18	Hankow	Loongwe	2736	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 18	Hankow	Melina	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
July 18	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
July 17	Vladivostok	N. Novgorod	1968	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
July 17	Japan	Otaru maru	Rus.	R. V. F.		10 p
July 19	Japan	Pacific	1881	Jap.	C. I. & E. L. Co	9 p
May 24	Cruise	Patriot	2221	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
July 8	Chinwangtao	Penza	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 19	Vladivostok	Polynesian	608	Br.	K. M. A.	10 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Silene	1845	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Store Nordiska	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 12	Hongkong	Tongking	586	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	8 p
July 19	Chefoo	Tungchow	340	Dan.	E. A. Co.	SOCW
July 13	Hankow	Wooling maru	1208	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 18	Swatow	Wosang	945	Jap.	N. K. K.	OD
July 19	Swatow	Yuanan	1187	Br.	B. & S.	KMAW
July 19	Hongkong	Yagchow	5770	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

Shipping Items

The C. N. s.s. Chensu left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C. M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C. N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C. M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N. K. K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N. K. K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C. M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C. N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Welhaiwei and Chefoo yesterday.

The I. C. s.s. Loongwe left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C. N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C. N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C. M. s.s. Kiangfo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C. N. s.s. Nankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C. M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C. M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Somali from London, left Hongkong on Tuesday, and is due here this afternoon.

The T. K. K. s.s. Tenyo Maru is appointed to sail from Hongkong tomorrow, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung at 8 a.m. on Monday, July 24. She will be despatched for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same day, and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The C. M. s.s. Feiching left Swatow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C. M. s.s. Hainfung left Chefoo for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C. M. s.s. Kwangling left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I. C. s.s. Essang left Swatow for Shanghai via Foochow on Monday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nankin left Kobe at noon on Wednesday, and is due here tomorrow morning.

The silk which left Shanghai by the N. Y. K. s.s. Nippon Maru on June 17, arrived in New York on the 14th instant, by the Great Northern Railway.

The N. K. K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C. M. s.s. Kianghsia will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru is appointed to sail from Nagasaki tomorrow, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung at 8 a.m. on Monday, July 24. She will be despatched for Hongkong on the same day, and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The I. C. s.s. Kingsing left Chefoo for Shanghai via Welhaiwei and Tsingtao at 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

The I. C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Dainy today.

Passengers Arrive

Per I. C. s.s. Tuckow from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Henkel, Mrs. Laidlaw, and Mrs. Fox.

Per C. N. s.s. Luenyi from Hankow—Mr. Little and Mr. Tsai Cheung-su.

Passengers Departed

Per C. N. s.s. Shuntien for Welhaiwei—Mr. and Mrs. Foster Kemp and three children, Mrs. R. N. Macleod, and Miss Danson. For Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Macleod and daughter, Mrs. W. W. Ritchie and child, Mr. E. E. Mrs. and Miss Jones, Miss Wain, Messrs. T. P. Cranston and F. W. Baker, 1 French Sergt. and 17 Annamites. For Tientsin—Mrs. Burnet and child. For Peking—Mr. Rankin.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S. M. R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R. V. F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Novara will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

London, etc.	May 9
Ajax	June 28
Carmarthenshire	June 26
Ceylon	May 26
City of Lincoln	June 2
City of Vienna	June 17
Cyclops	June 9
Eurybates	June 24
Gleniffer	May 18
Hirano Maru	May 8
Kaga Maru	May 21
Kamo Maru	June 4
Katori Maru	June 18
Kashima Maru	July 2
Lycos	June 2
Merionethshire	May 11
Monmouthshire	May 29
Mishima Maru	July 16
Nellore	July 9
Ningchow	May 27
Nyansa**	June 26
Onfa	May 21
Priam	July 18
Tydeus	June 29
Yeddo	May 6

For Marseilles, etc.

Andre Lebon	July 5
Atlantique	July 19
Magellan	June 22

For Bombay

Nagoya**	June 18
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FOR ROTTERDAM

Nippon	July 17
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For Vancouver, etc.

Arabien	June 14
Empress of Russia	July 14
Itakushima Maru	June 20
Justin	June 14
Mexico Maru	July 18
Monteagle	July 5
Nanking Maru	July 3
Sado Maru	July 2
Yokohama Maru	June 12

For New York

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Auctions

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Gramophones with Records, and a
few lots of Glasses and E. P. Ware,
etc., etc., etc.

On View Friday, the 21st inst.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board
Notification No. 63

Tender for two Steel Pontons

Tenders are hereby invited for
the supply of two steel pontoons, to
be delivered alongside the Con-
servancy Yard at Chang Wah
Pang, Woosung.

Specifications can be obtained
after noon on July 20th from the
Engineering Office, 6 Kiukiang
Road.

Sealed tenders for the supply of
the above pontoons addressed to the
Whangpoo Conservancy Board and
marked "tender for steel pontoons"
must be sent in to the Board before
noon, July 26th, 1916.

The Board do not bind them-
selves to accept the lowest or any
tender.

H. VON HEIDENSTAM,
Engineer-in-Chief.
Shanghai, July 20th, 1916.

10482

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -"THE
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WAR"

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Law Department of Soochow
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Prompt Service Day
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NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that
the engagement of Mr. F.
Baughman as Motor Engineer
with this Company was terminat-
ed on July 15th, 1916.

The following appointments
are hereby confirmed.

H. A. FULLER.
Late Sales Manager of
Frank & Co., Inc. of Manila.
Sales Department.

O. A. KING.
Late of E. C. McCullough
& La Estrella, Auto Palace
of Manila.
Motor Engineer.

J. F. HULL.
Late of Manila Electric
Railway & Light Co.
Carriage Building and
Painting Department.

J. HARVEY.
Late of the Goodrich Tyre
& Rubber Co.
Tyre and Vulcanizing
Department.

A. MACGREGOR.
Manager,
Hankow Branch.

The Central Garage Co., Ltd.
Shanghai and Hankow.

NOTICE is hereby given that
my engagement with The
Central Garage Co., Ltd.,
Shanghai, terminated on July
15th, 1916.

F. BAUGHMAN
Shanghai.

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10360

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